



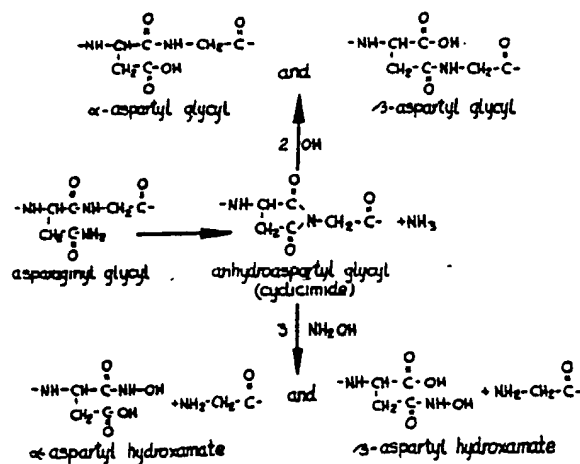
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(54) Title: SUBTILISIN ANALOGS

(57) Abstract

A class of subtilisin analogs suitable for admixture to cleaning compositions and having improved stability over naturally occurring *Bacillus subtilis* are prepared by expressing a modified gene encoding the subtilisin analog in *Bacillus subtilis*. The subtilisin analogs are characterized as having a modified calcium binding site to improve calcium binding and either an Asn or a Gly replaced in any Asn-Gly sequences present in the subtilisin.



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SUBTILISIN ANALOGS

Background of the Invention

5 The present invention provides a novel class
of thermally stable and pH stable subtilisin analogs and
to a method for preparing such analogs. In particular,
the present invention relates to a class of subtilisin
analogues having a modified calcium binding site providing
10 improved calcium binding capacity and optionally a
deletion and/or replacement of either residue of Asn-Gly
sequences present in the subtilisin. The present
invention further relates to detergent compositions
containing such subtilisins and to the use of such
15 subtilisins and compositions in cleaning applications.

The term subtilisin designates a group of
extracellular alkaline serine proteases produced by
various species of Bacilli. These enzymes are also
referred to as Bacillus serine proteases, Bacillus
20 subtilisins or bacterial alkaline proteases.

Bacillus subtilisin molecules are composed of
a single polypeptide chain of either 274 residues (for
subtilisin type Carlsberg produced by Bacillus
licheniformis and for the subtilisin produced by Bacillus
25 subtilis strain DY) or 275 residues (for subtilisin type
BPN' produced by Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, the aprA
gene product of Bacillus subtilis, and the subtilisin of
Bacillus mesentericus). When comparing amino acid
sequences of subtilisin from different strains of
30 Bacillus herein, the sequence of subtilisin BPN' is used
as a standard. For example, based on an alignment of
sequences that gives the highest degree of homology
between subtilisin Carlsberg and subtilisin BPN', the
serine at the active site of the former is referred to
35 as serine 221, even though it is located at position 220
of the amino acid sequence. On the same basis, position

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220 of the amino acid sequence of subtilisin Carlsberg may be said to "correspond" to position 221 of subtilisin BPN'. See e.g., Nedkov et al., Hoppe-Seyler's Z. Physiol. Chem., 364, 1537-1540 (1983).

5 The X-ray structure of subtilisin BPN' [Wright, et al., Nature, 221, 235 (1969)] revealed that the geometry of the catalytic site of subtilisin, involving Asp³², His⁶⁴ and Ser²²¹, is almost identical to that of the active site of mammalian serine proteases
10 (e.g., chymotrypsin) involving the residues Asp¹⁰², His⁵⁷, and Ser¹⁹⁵. However, the overall dissimilarities between Bacillus serine proteases and mammalian serine proteases indicate that these are two unrelated families of proteolytic enzymes.

15 In the family of Bacillus subtilisins complete amino acid sequences are available for five subtilisins: Carlsberg, [Smith, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 243, 2184-2191 (1968)]; BPN' [Markland, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 242, 5198-5211 (1967)]; the aprA gene product [Stahl, et al., J. Bacteriol., 158, 411-418 (1984)]; DY [Nedkov, et al., supra] and Bacillus mesentericus [Svendson, et al., FEBS Letters, 196, 220-232 (1986)]. Subtilisin Carlsberg and subtilisin BPN' (sometimes referred to as subtilisin Novo) differ by 84 amino acids and one
20 additional residue in BPN' (subtilisin Carlsberg lacks an amino acid residue corresponding to residue 56 of subtilisin BPN'). Subtilisin DY comprises 274 amino acids and differs from subtilisin Carlsberg in 32 amino acid positions and from subtilisin BPN' by 82 amino acid
25 replacements and one deletion (subtilisin DY lacks an amino acid residue corresponding to residue 56 of subtilisin BPN'). The amino acid sequence of the aprA gene product is 85% homologous to the amino acid sequence of subtilisin BPN'. Thus, it appears that there is an
30 extensive homology between amino acid sequences of subtilisins from different strains of Bacillus. This
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homology is complete in certain regions of the molecule and especially in those that play a role in the catalytic mechanism and in substrate binding. Examples of such sequence invariances are the primary and secondary substrate binding sites, Ser¹²⁵-Leu¹²⁶-Gly¹²⁷-Gly¹²⁸ and Tyr¹⁰⁴ respectively and the sequence around the reactive serine (221), Asn²¹⁸-Gly²¹⁹-Thr²²⁰-Ser²²¹-Met²²²-Ala²²³.

Subtilisin molecules exhibit unique stability properties. Although they are not completely stable over a wide pH range, subtilisins are relatively resistant to denaturation by urea and guanidine solutions and their enzymatic activity is retained for some time in 8 M urea. In solutions having a pH below 4, subtilisin rapidly and irreversibly loses its proteolytic activity. Gounaris, et al., Compt. Rend. Trav. Lab. Carlsberg, 35, 37 (1965) demonstrated that the acid deactivation of subtilisin is not due to a general charge effect and speculated that it is due to other changes in the molecule, such as protonation of histidine residues in the interior, hydrophobic parts of the molecule. Bacillus subtilisins undergo irreversible inactivation in aqueous solutions at a rate that is largely dependent upon temperature and pH. At pH values below 4 or above 11 the rate of inactivation is very rapid while at pH's of between 4.5 and 10.5 the rate, although much slower, increases as the solution becomes more alkaline. The mechanisms of this inactivation are not fully known but there is evidence indicating that autodigestion is responsible at least in part for enzyme instability at this pH range. In general, at any pH value, the higher the temperature the faster the rate of subtilisin deactivation.

The use of proteases in industrial processes which require hydrolysis of proteins has been limited due to enzyme instability under operational conditions. Thus, for example, the incorporation of trypsin into

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laundry detergents (e.g., Bio-38, Schnyder; Switzerland) to facilitate removal of proteinaceous stains had a very limited success which was undoubtedly a result of enzyme instability under the washing conditions. In addition,
5 bacterial alkaline proteases compatible with detergents have been utilized in detergent formulations.

Because many industrial processes are conducted at temperatures that are above the stability range of most enzymes, highly thermostable proteases not
10 only will be advantageous to certain industries such as detergent and hide dehairing, that already require stable proteases, but may be useful in industries that use chemical means to hydrolyze proteins e.g. hydrolysis of vegetable and animal proteins for the production of
15 soup concentrates.

Although thermal inactivation may be the most important factor in restricting the industrial use of enzymes, other factors such as need for effectiveness over broad pH ranges and use of denaturing agents may
20 also have a detrimental effect with respect to the use of proteases in industrial processes. It is therefore desirable to obtain a class of proteases characterized by improved stability with respect to temperature, pH, denaturing agents and other conditions required by
25 various industries.

Over the past several years there have been major changes in detergent formulations, particularly in the replacement of phosphates with alternate builders and in the development of liquid laundry detergents to
30 meet environmental and consumer demands. These changes create a need for changes in traditional detergent enzymes. More particularly, it has become desirable to employ proteolytic enzymes which possess greater storage stability in liquid laundry formulations as well as
35 stability and activity at broader ranges of pH and temperature.

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One approach to producing modified subtilisins useful in detergent formulations was disclosed in European Patent Application No. 130,756, wherein mutations in the subtilisin of Bacillus

5 amyloliquefaciens (B. amyloliquefaciens) at positions Tyr⁻¹, Asp³², Asn¹⁵⁵, Tyr¹⁰⁴, Met²²², Gly¹⁶⁶, His⁶⁴, Gly¹⁶⁹, Phe¹⁸⁹, Ser³³, Ser²²¹, Tyr²¹⁷, Glu¹⁵⁶, and/or Ala¹⁵² were identified as providing changed stability, altered conformation or as having changes in the
10 "processing" of the enzyme. In particular, a mutation of Met²²² to Ala or Cys (which mutant also exhibits a sharper pH optimum than wild type) or Ser assertedly resulted in improved oxidation stability. It was suggested that substitution for Gly¹⁶⁶ with Ala, Asp,
15 Glu, Phe, His, Lys, Asn, Arg or Val would alter the kinetic parameters of the enzyme. However, none of the mutations disclosed provide analogs having greater stability at high temperatures or stability over a broader pH range than the wild type enzyme.

20 In another approach, Thomas, et al, Nature, 318, 375-376 (1985), disclosed that the pH dependence of subtilisin may be altered by changing an Asp to Ser in Asp⁹⁹-Gly¹⁰⁰ of subtilisin BPN'. This change represents an alteration of a surface charge 14-15 Angstroms from
25 the active site. However, Thomas, et al. fails to provide any indication of improvement where no change in surface charge is made, as is the case where one uncharged residue is substituted for another.

A third approach, described in co-pending U.S.
30 application S.N. 819,241 relates to a class of Bacillus serine protease analogs characterized by deletion and/or modifications of any Asn-Gly sequences present in the protease.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a class of subtilisin analogs characterized as having improved pH and thermal stability thereby rendering such analogs especially useful in detergent formulations as well as other processes requiring stable proteases. The subtilisin analogs according to the present invention are characterized as having an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin that has been modified by having (1) one or more amino acid residues in a calcium binding site present in the amino acid sequence of the naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin replaced with a negatively charged amino acid, and (2) either residue of any Asn-Gly sequence present in the amino acid sequence of the naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin deleted or replaced. The present invention further provides detergent compositions comprising the subtilisin analogs of the present invention and to the use of such subtilisin analogs and compositions in cleaning applications.

The subtilisin analogs of the present invention exhibit improved thermal and pH stability, increased specific activity and broad substrate specificity thereby increasing the detergency of detergent formulations containing such analogs. In particular, the subtilisin analogs of the present invention provide improved thermostability, increased pH stability and higher specific activity than found in "wild type" subtilisins.

In addition, the present invention relates to DNA sequences having codons encoding a subtilisin analog as described above.

The present invention also provides a process for the production of subtilisin analogs comprising a host cell having nucleic acid encoding a subtilisin analog as described above. In such a cell, the nucleic

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acid encoding the subtilisin analog may be chromosomal or extrachromosomal. The host cell is preferably selected from a strain deficient in secreted proteases, allowing for facile isolation of the analogs of the present invention.

In addition, the present invention provides a method for improving the thermal and pH stability of subtilisins by modifying the calcium binding site and/or substituting an amino acid other than asparagine for an asparagine in an Asn-Gly sequence and in particular for the asparagine residue at the position in the amino acid sequence of the subtilisin which corresponds to position 218 in the amino acid sequence as disclosed in Table 1.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates the cyclization of Asn-Gly residues, such as those found at positions 218 and 219 of subtilisin as set forth in Table 1, to form anhydroaspartylglycine and also depicts base-catalyzed hydrolysis thereof;

Fig 2 is a partial restriction map of an aprA gene-containing an EcoRI-KpnI gene fragment of Bacillus subtilis (B. subtilis) strain QB127 and includes a partial restriction map of the aprA gene and flanking sequences;

Fig. 3 is a partial restriction map of a plasmid pAMB11;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart illustrating stages in construction of pAMB113, a plasmid which directs synthesis of [Ser]²¹⁸-subtilisin from B. subtilis host cells;

Fig. 5 is a partial restriction map of pAMB30 plasmid;

Fig. 6 illustrates the construction of pAMB106;

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Fig. 7 illustrates the construction of M13
mpl8 apr4.

Detailed Description

5

It should be noted that, as employed herein, the term "subtilisin" refers to a mature, secreted form of the enzyme which lacks leader sequences cleaved from the mature enzyme prior to or at secretion.

- 10 Representative of subtilisins that may be modified in accordance with the present invention include but is not limited to naturally occurring subtilisins represented by the amino acid sequence of subtilisin Carlsberg, subtilisin BPN', the aprA gene product of Bacillus subtilis, subtilisin DY and the subtilisin of Bacillus mesentericus. The amino acid sequence for subtilisin Carlsberg is described by Smith, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 243, 2184-2191 (1968). The amino acid sequence for subtilisin BPN' is described by Markland, et al., J. Biol. Chem., 242, 5198-5211 (1967). The amino acid sequence for subtilisin DY is described by Nedlov, et al., Hoppe-Seyler's Z. Physiol. Chem., 364, 1537-1540 (1983). The amino acid sequence for the subtilisin of Bacillus mesentericus is described by Svedsen, et al., FEBS Letters, 196, 220-232 (1986). The amino acid sequence of the aprA gene product of Bacillus subtilis is described by Stahl, et al., J. Bacteriol., 158, 411-418 (1984). The amino acid sequence of such subtilisins are incorporated by reference herein. Such subtilisins are characterized as having calcium binding sites necessary to stabilize the molecule.

25 In accordance with the present invention, a class of subtilisin analogs are provided which possess improved capacity to bind to calcium. Calcium has been used to stabilize subtilisin in powders and liquid detergent, especially in applications requiring higher

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temperatures. The present invention relates to the modification of the calcium binding site of the subtilisin molecule to increase calcium binding. As used herein the term "modification of the calcium binding site" refers to replacement of one or more amino acids in the region of a calcium binding site present in the amino acid sequence of subtilisin with a negatively charged amino acid thereby enabling the resulting subtilisin analog to have an additional negative charge. It has been found that one calcium binding site in a subtilisin involves the following amino acids: Asp⁴¹, Leu⁷⁵, Asn⁷⁶, Asn⁷⁷, Ser⁷⁸, Ile⁷⁹, Gly⁸⁰, Val⁸¹, Thr²⁰⁸ and Tyr²¹⁴ relative to the amino acid sequence set forth in Table 1. The present invention preferably involves replacement of one or more of the amino acids present in the calcium binding site with a "negatively charged" amino acid such as Asp and Glu, and more preferably Asp. It should be noted that although Asp⁴¹ in the calcium binding site is a negatively charged amino acid, one embodiment of the present invention involves changing Asp⁴¹ to Glu⁴¹. The other embodiments relate to changes other than to Asp⁴¹.

One preferred embodiment of the present invention involves a subtilisin analog wherein Asn⁷⁶ is converted to Asp⁷⁶. Another embodiment involves conversion of the Ile⁷⁹ to Asp⁷⁹. A preferred embodiment involves a subtilisin analog wherein Asn⁷⁷ is converted to Asp⁷⁷. The more preferred embodiments of the present invention involve the above preferred modifications to the calcium binding site and substitutions of Asn¹⁰⁹ and Asn²¹⁸ to Ser¹⁰⁹ and Ser²¹⁸, thus eliminating two unstable Asn-Gly sequences.

In addition to the calcium binding sites described above, subtilisins may have one or more additional calcium binding sites. The claims of the present invention encompass modification of one or more

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of all calcium binding sites that may be present in the subtilisin. The number of calcium binding sites in any particular subtilisin that may be modified depends on many factors, i.e., the specific subtilisin, the particular application for the subtilisin analog. Other potential calcium binding sites that may be present in subtilisins include the following (1) Asp¹⁴⁰ and Pro¹⁷²; (2) Pro¹⁴ and Gln²⁷¹; and (3) Pro¹⁷² and Glu¹⁹⁵ or Asp¹⁹⁷. The specific calcium binding site present in each molecule depends upon the particular subtilisin to be modified. As previously mentioned, the replacement of one or more of the amino acids in the above potential calcium binding sites will result in a subtilisin having improved thermal and pH stability. Representative of replacements include Asp¹⁴⁰ with Glu¹⁴⁰, Pro¹⁷² with Asp¹⁷², Pro¹⁴ with Asp¹⁴, Gln²⁷¹ with Glu²⁷¹, Glu¹⁹⁷ with Asp¹⁹⁷.

In addition to modifying the calcium binding sites of a subtilisin molecule, it is preferred to have any Asn-Gly sequence present in the subtilisin deleted or replaced. As previously disclosed in U.S. Application S.N. 819,241, a conserved sequence, Asn-Gly, at positions 109-110 and especially at positions 218-219 of Bacillus subtilisins has been identified as a major factor responsible for the pH instability of these substances. In order to eliminate the unstable element, Asn²¹⁸-Gly²¹⁹, from the subtilisin molecule it was disclosed to either replace Asn²¹⁸ with any amino acid other than asparagine and/or change Gly²¹⁹ to any amino acid other than glycine. In a like manner, modification of the unstable Asn-Gly element at positions 109-110 was described as providing stability to the analogs described therein.

In addition, as previously noted, a preferred class of analogs of a Bacillus subtilisin according to the present invention have an amino acid sequence wherein

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in addition to a modification of a calcium binding site, positions comprising an Asn-Gly sequence in the Bacillus subtilisin do not comprise an Asn-Gly sequence in the analog, and in particular wherein there are fewer Asn-Gly sequences than in the Bacillus subtilisin. Most preferably, a position corresponding to position 218 in the amino acid sequence as set forth in Table 1, does not comprise an asparaginy residue, but rather comprises a residue of a different amino acid, preferably an amino acid selected from among serine, valine, threonine, cysteine, glutamine and isoleucine. To the extent that replacement of asparagine with certain amino acids may give rise to interference with active site conformation, (e.g., due to steric hindrance which may be introduced by the presence of an aromatic amino acid or changes in tertiary structure such as may be introduced by the presence of a proline) substitution with such amino acids would ordinarily be less preferred. Likewise, to the extent that replacement of asparagine with other amino acids may introduce a charged group (e.g., aspartic acid) into the proximity of the active site, such substitution would be less preferred. Illustrative of a presently preferred embodiment is an analog having a modified calcium binding site and a [Ser²¹⁸] modification of the Asn-Gly sequence of the subtilisin. Alternative embodiments of analogs within the contemplation of the invention are those having a modified calcium binding site and wherein Asn¹⁰⁹ of subtilisin BPN' or of the aprA gene product is replaced, preferably by a serine, and wherein glycine residues at positions 110 and/or 219 are replaced by different amino acid residues. In other subtilisins, modification of a calcium binding site or sites and substitution for Asn at residue 62 or Gly at residue 63 of subtilisins Carlsberg or DY are also comprehended by the present invention.

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Due to their capacity to secrete substantial quantities of proteins and because they are currently used to produce detergent proteases, Bacillus micro-organisms represent a preferred host for recombinant
5 production of the subtilisin analogs according to the present invention. Because most Bacilli secrete alkaline and neutral proteases, it is preferable that mutations be introduced into the endogenous alkaline and neutral protease genes of B. subtilis so that the
10 mutated subtilisin may be produced and secreted by B. subtilis in a medium free of other proteases. Thus the present invention also provides mutant strains of B. subtilis which are blocked with respect to the synthesis of endogenous proteases but which retain the ability to
15 synthesize and secrete the subtilisin analogs herein disclosed.

As described in greater detail below, it was found that the pH and thermal stability and the stability in detergent formulations of the subtilisin
20 analogs of the present invention is significantly greater than that of the wild type aprA gene product subtilisin and Carlsberg subtilisin.

A subtilisin analogs according to the invention may be prepared in accordance with the
25 following procedure:

- 1) Isolation of the representative subtilisin gene aprA from B. subtilis;
- 2) Cloning of the aprA gene on a vector which permits utilization of oligonucleotide site-directed
30 mutagenesis to create desired modifications;
- 3) Site-directed mutagenesis and sequencing of the resulting DNA to confirm the presence of the desired mutation;
- 4) Construction of an expression vector to
35 direct the synthesis of the mutated enzyme in B. subtilis;

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5) Construction of mutated B. subtilis strains which do not synthesize subtilisin and neutral protease;

6) Isolation of the enzyme in the extra-cellular growth medium and its purification;

7) Practice of procedures for insertion of the gene coding for the improved enzyme into the chromosome of a B. subtilis strain previously mutated to block synthesis of endogenous proteases.

As used herein, the specific subtilisin analogs are indicated by representing the replaced or deleted amino acid in brackets. For example, a [Ser¹⁰⁹] subtilisin refers to a subtilisin molecule having a serine in amino acid position 109 and a [Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin refers to a subtilisin molecule having a serine at amino acid positions 109 and 218.

In Example 1, the aprA gene encoding subtilisin is isolated from the B. subtilis genome. In Example 2, the aprA gene is subjected to site-directed mutagenesis. In Example 3, an expression vector containing the mutated aprA gene is constructed. In Example 4, a [Ser¹⁰⁹] subtilisin analog is prepared. Example 5 describes the preparation of a [Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin analog. Example 6 describes preparation of a [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin analog. In Example 7, a [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin analog is prepared. Example 8 describes the preparation of a [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]] subtilisin analog. In Example 9, two mutant strains of B. subtilis which produce no detectable extracellular proteases are constructed. Example 10 describes procedures for integration of a mutated aprA gene into the chromosome of B. subtilis. In Example 11, wild-type and mutant aprA subtilisins are isolated and purified. Examples 12 through 14 compare the thermostability of [Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin to that of wild-type aprA gene product.

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In addition to a subtilisin analog of the present invention, detergent compositions of the present invention may comprise:

(a) At least one surfactant which may be
5 anionic, non-ionic, or amphoteric, or a water-soluble soap. Typically, an anionic surfactant (e.g., a linear alkyl aryl sulphonate) is used in admixture with a non-ionic (e.g., an alkyl phenyl polyglycol ether) in
10 amounts of 5-30 and 1-5 percent by weight, respectively, of the detergent composition.

(b) One or more builders, preferably having a concomitant sequestering function. Sodium
tripolyphosphate, sodium citrate, sodium silicate, and zeolites are examples of such compounds, usually
15 constituting from 10 to 70 percent by weight of the detergent composition.

(c) A bleaching agent, preferably a peroxy compound such as sodium perborate, typically
20 incorporated in an amount up to 30 percent by weight of the composition.

(d) Ancillary agents, such as carboxymethyl cellulose, optical brighteners and perfumes. If
25 required, a pH-adjusting agent is added to give a pH of the laundering medium in the range of from 8.0 to 10.5.

The detergent compositions contain an
effective amount of one or more of the subtilisin
analogs of the present invention. As used herein
"effective amount of a subtilisin analog" refers to the
30 quantity of subtilisin analog necessary to achieve the enzymatic activity necessary in the specific detergent composition. Such effective amounts are readily
ascertained by one of ordinary skill in the art and is
based on many factors, such as the particular subtilisin
analog utilized, the cleaning application, the specific
35 composition of the detergent composition, whether a liquid or dry composition is required and the like.

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The particulate subtilisin analog preparation of the invention is added in an amount calculated to give an enzyme activity of at least 0.1 Anson units (AU, vide infra), preferably 0.5-2.5 AU per 100 g of
5 detergent composition. If required, balance to 100 percent may be established with an inorganic filler, preferably sodium sulphate.

Liquid detergent compositions may be prepared from enzyme slurries, preferably in non-aqueous media.
10 Typically, such slurries may consist of a suspension of finely ground subtilisin analog concentrate in a liquid non-ionic surfactant, for example Tergitol 15 S 9 or a mixture of such surfactants. Usually, the slurry will also contain one or more inorganic fillers, such as
15 finely ground sodium chloride, optionally in admixture with a suspension stabilizer, for example fumed silica (Aerosil 200). Tergitol and Aerosil are trademarks.

A subtilisin analog of the invention is added in an amount calculated to give a protease activity of
20 at least 0.1 AU preferably 0.5-2.5 AU per 100 g of liquid detergent composition.

The detergent compositions may be prepared in the usual manner, for example by mixing together the components. Alternatively, a pre-mix is made, which is
25 then mixed with the remaining ingredients.

Because of the good stability and activity properties described, the subtilisin analogs according to the invention can be used in all fields where proteolytic enzymes are generally used. In particular,
30 it can be used for detergents and cleansers or spot removers, as a depilatory in tanning, and also in the food industry for the preparation of protein hydrolysates and in serology for the detection of incomplete antibodies. It is particularly advantageous for use in the food
35 industry and in serology that the subtilisin analogs according to the invention have excellent stability in

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the solid or dissolved form that physiologically acceptable quantities of calcium ions may not be necessary to stabilize the subtilisin analog in aqueous solutions, in contrast to those of other enzyme preparations.

5 The following Examples will further serve to illustrate the invention although it will be understood that the invention is not limited to these specific examples.

Example 1

10

B. subtilis strain QB127 (trpC2 leuA8
sacU^h200) [Lepesant, et al., Molec. Gen. Genet., 118,
135-160 (1982)] was obtained from the Bacillus Genetic
Stock Center at the Ohio State University, Columbus,
15 Ohio. This strain overproduces extracellular serine and
metal proteases, α -amylase and levansucrase relative to
isogenic sacU⁺ strains due to the pleiotropic effect of
the sacU^h200 mutation [Lepesant, et al., in
Schlessinger, D., ed., Microbiology, 1976, American
20 Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C., p. 65
(1976)]. Thus, strain QB127 is a suitable source of DNA
for isolating the aprA gene which codes for subtilisin.

Genomic DNA was isolated from cells of B.
subtilis strain QB127 in accordance with the procedure
25 of Saito, et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 72, 619-629
(1963). Purified chromosomal DNA was digested to
completion with the EcoRI restriction endonuclease.

The resulting DNA fragments were resolved on a
low-melting point agarose gel by electrophoresis and
30 fragments in the 4.4 to 8.0 kilobase (kb) range were
isolated. These fragments were ligated to pCFM936
(A.T.C.C. No. 53,413 from the American Type Culture
Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland)
an Escherichia coli (E. coli) plasmid which displays
35 higher copy numbers at elevated temperatures and which
confers kanamycin resistance. The vector was digested

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with EcoRI and dephosphorylated with calf intestine alkaline phosphatase prior to ligation.

The ligation products were introduced into E. coli C600 (A.T.C.C. No. 23724 from the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland) and following overnight incubation on L-agar supplemented with 10 µg/ml kanamycin, kanamycin-resistant host cells were selected. Plasmid DNA was amplified by incubating the selected host cells at 42°C for 4 hours. Colonies were then transferred to nitrocellulose filters and processed in accordance with a colony hybridization procedure described by Grunstein, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 72, 3961 (1975).

An oligonucleotide probe was used to screen for colonies which harbored the subtilisin gene on pCFM936. The probe synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage, et al., Tetrahedron Letters, 22, 1859-1862 (1981) had the nucleotide sequence

5' GCGCAATCTGTTCTTATGGC 3'

which corresponds to the amino-terminus of the aprA gene product (Wong, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 81, 1184-1188 (1984); Stahl, et al., J. Bacteriol., 158, 411-418 (1984). A hybridization temperature of 55°C was employed and 5 positive colonies were identified out of a total of 400. The plasmid DNA from one of the positive colonies was designated pCFM936 apr2.

Plasmid pCFM936 apr2 was digested with EcoRI alone, with HindIII alone and with EcoRI and HindIII in combination. Sizes of EcoRI fragments of the subtilisin gene conformed to those described in Stahl, et al., supra, but several otherwise undescribed HindIII sites were discovered. As described herein in Example 3, two of the HindIII sites were utilized in the genetic manipulations of the subtilisin gene.

It was determined that a large 6.5 kb EcoRI fragment of B. subtilis QBl27 genomic DNA carried the

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aprA gene, its regulatory sequences and unrelated flanking sequences by verifying that restriction enzyme digests conformed to the results reported by Stahl, et al., supra. This was confirmed by DNA sequencing using the dideoxy chain termination method described by Sanger, et al., J. Mol. Biol., 143, 161-178 (1980). A 3.0 kb EcoRI to KpnI subfragment of the 6.5 kb EcoRI fragment, as illustrated in Fig. 2, was also found to contain the aprA gene, its regulatory sequences, and unrelated flanking sequences. Although the KpnI-EcoRI fragment is reported to be 2.5 kb in length by Stahl, et al., and in the legend to Fig. 1 therein, comparison of the scale of Fig. 1 and the scaled depiction of the fragment therein reveal that, even in Stahl, et al., the KpnI-EcoRI fragment is substantially larger than 2.5 kb.

A cloning vector for Bacillus host systems, plasmid pAMB11, was constructed as follows. The plasmid pTG402 (Northern Regional Research Laboratories, United States Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Illinois, strain number NRRL B-15264) was partially digested with the RsaI restriction endonuclease. Fragments were ligated to M13 mpl8 (available from Bethesda Research Laboratories, Gaithersburg, Maryland as catalog number 8227SA) which had been previously digested with HincII. Ligation products were introduced into E. coli JM103 (available from Pharmacia, Inc., Piscataway, New Jersey as catalog number 27-1545-01) by transformation in accordance with the procedure of Mandel, et al., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 154, (1970). Bacteriophage plaques were sprayed with 0.5M catechol (prepared in distilled water) to detect the functional expression of an xylE gene derived from pTG402. The xylE gene encodes catechol 2,3-dioxygenase and is useful for detecting promoters in a variety of organisms [Zukowski, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 80, 1101-1105 (1983)].

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The xylE gene was then transferred as a 1.0 kb EcoRI to PstI fragment to the E. coli/B. subtilis plasmid pHV33 (available from the American Type Culture Collection as A.T.C.C. 39217) [Primrose, et al. Plasmid, 5 6, 193-201 (1981)] obtained from R. Dedonder (Institut Pasteur, Paris, France). The pHV33 plasmid had been previously digested with EcoRI and PstI so that the xylE-containing fragment, when ligated in this region, would inactivate a gene for ampicillin resistance. The 10 resulting plasmid, pAMB21, contains a functional xylE gene in E. coli host cells, but requires the addition of a promoter for xylE to be expressed in B. subtilis host cells. E. coli cells harboring pAMB21 are resistant to tetracycline (15 µg/ml) and chloramphenicol (20 µg/ml) 15 while B. subtilis cells harboring pAMB21 are resistant only to chloramphenicol (5 µg/ml).

The t_{oop} transcription termination sequence of bacteriophage lambda was transferred from plasmid pCFM936 (on a 400 base pair PstI to BglII fragment) to 20 the unique PstI site of pAMB21. A synthetic nucleotide with the sequence, 5' GATCTGCA 3', was constructed to join the BglII extremity of the t_{oop} fragment to the PstI site of the vector pAMB21. The resulting plasmid was designated pAMB22 and had properties identical to 25 pAMB21 except for the inclusion of a transcription terminator. The pAMB22 plasmid is useful for detecting strong promoters that are functional in B. subtilis.

The 1.4 kb EcoRI to BglII fragment of DNA from pAMB22 that contains xylE and t_{oop} was isolated from a 30 low-melting point agarose gel after electrophoresis of restricted fragments. The 1.4 kb piece of DNA was ligated to plasmid pBD64 (available from Bacillus Genetic Stock Center, number 1E22) which had been previously digested with EcoRI and BamHI. The resulting 5.3 kb plasmid, 35 pAMB11, contains the polylinker sequence of M13mp18 (EcoRI, SstI, XmaI, Sma, BamHI and XbaI) upstream of the

- 20 -

xylE gene which is followed by t_{oop}, as shown in Figure 3. The pAMB11 plasmid is capable of replicating in B. subtilis and confers upon host cells resistance to chloramphenicol (5 µg/ml) and/or kanamycin (5 µg/ml).

5 As illustrated in Fig. 4, the purified EcoRI to KpnI fragment containing aprA was cloned onto pAMB11 to form pAMB111. Ligation products were introduced into B. subtilis MI112 (arg-15 leuB thr5 recE4) (available from Bacillus Genetic Stock Center as No. 1A423) by the
10 protoplast transformation method described by Chang, et al., Mol. Gen. Genet., 168, 111-115 (1979). B. subtilis MI112 without plasmid DNA is protease-proficient (Prt⁺ phenotype), but secreted levels of subtilisin are rather low. Chloramphenicol-resistant (Cm^r) transformants were
15 transferred onto L-agar plates supplemented with 1.5% (w/v) skim milk and 5 µg/ml chloramphenicol, then incubated at 37°C.

After incubation at 37°C for approximately sixteen hours, colonies of MI112 harboring plasmid
20 pAMB111 produced a clear halo surrounding each colony. Halos were formed by the proteolytic action of subtilisin on the casein component of the skim milk medium supplement. MI112 harboring the pAMB11 vector alone had no visible halo after 16 hrs. of incubation,
25 although a slight halo eventually developed after 40 hrs. of incubation at 37°C. Cells carrying pAMB111 were clearly distinguished from cells carrying pAMB11 by a difference in halo size. The cloning of the aprA gene in a fully functional form thus led to a high level
30 production and secretion of subtilisin by B. subtilis.

Example 2

As illustrated in Fig. 4, a 3.0 kb EcoRI to
35 KpnI genomic fragment, the isolation of which is described in Example 1, was digested with HindIII to

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produce three fragments: (1) a 1.1 kb EcoRI to HindIII fragment carrying genetic regulatory sequences for aprA gene expression, the "pre-pro" region of the gene required to extracellular export of subtilisin, and the
5 DNA sequence coding for the first 49 amino acids of mature subtilisin; (2) a 1.1 kb HindIII to HindIII fragment carrying DNA sequences coding for amino acids 50 through 275 (carboxyl-terminus) of subtilisin along with a transcription termination sequence and 3' non-
10 coding sequences; and (3) a 0.8 kb HindIII to KpnI fragment containing 3' non-coding sequences.

The 1.1 kb fragment flanked by HindIII sites was cloned to the single HindIII site of bacteriophage M13 mpl8 for the purposes of DNA sequencing and site-
15 directed mutagenesis. One of the recombinants, designated M13 mpl8 apr2, provided single stranded template DNA required for site-directed mutagenesis of the aprA gene.

The coding region of the aprA gene was
20 sequenced and the results of the sequence are set forth in Table 1 herein. It should be noted that the specific identity of the initial 5 codons of the leader region is attributable to the report of Stahl, et al., supra, and Wong, et al., supra, of sequence information for the
25 aprA gene, and that there exist codon sequence differences from Stahl, et al., supra, at amino acid positions 84 and 85. Specifically, Stahl, et al., supra, reports a codon GTT (coding for valine) at amino acid position 84 while the codon GTA (also coding for
30 valine) appears in Table 1. Stahl, et al., supra, also reports a codon AGC (coding for serine) at amino acid position 85 as opposed to the codon GCG (coding for alanine) in Table 1.

35

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TABLE 1

-105

Met	Arg	Ser	Lys	Lys	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ala		
GTG	AGA	AGC	AAA	AAA	TTG	TGG	ATC	AGC	TTG	TTG	TTT	GCG		
Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Phe	Thr	Met	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asn	Met	Ser	Ala	
TTA	ACG	TTA	ATC	TTT	ACG	ATG	GCG	TTC	AGC	AAC	ATG	TCT	GCG	
Gln	Ala	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr	Glu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Val	
CAG	GCT	GCC	GGA	AAA	AGC	AGT	ACA	GAA	AAG	AAA	TAC	ATT	GTC	
Gly	Phe	Lys	Gln	Thr	Met	Ser	Ala	Met	Ser	Ser	Ala	Lys	Lys	
GGA	TTT	AAA	CAG	ACA	ATG	AGT	GCC	ATG	AGT	TCC	GCC	AAG	AAA	
Lys	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Lys	Val	Gln	Lys	Gln	
AAG	GAT	GTT	ATT	TCT	GAA	AAA	GGC	GGA	AAG	GTT	CAA	AAG	CAA	
Phe	Lys	Tyr	Val	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Glu	Lys	
TTT	AAG	TAT	GTT	AAC	GCG	GCC	GCA	GCA	ACA	TTG	GAT	GAA	AAA	
Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ser	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	
GCT	GTA	AAA	GAA	TTG	AAA	AAA	GAT	CCG	AGC	GTT	GCA	TAT	GTG	
Glu	Glu	Asp	His	Ile	Ala	His	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Val	Pro	
GAA	GAA	GAT	CAT	ATT	GCA	CAT	GAA	TAT	GCG	CAA	TCT	GTT	CCT	
Tyr	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ile	Lys	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	His	Ser	Gln	
TAT	GGC	ATT	TCT	CAA	ATT	AAA	GCG	CCG	GCT	CTT	CAC	TCT	CAA	
Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Asn	Val	Lys	Val	Ala	Val	Ile	Asp	Ser	
GGC	TAC	ACA	GGC	TCT	AAC	GTA	AAA	GTA	GCT	GTT	ATC	GAC	AGC	
Gly	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ser	His	Pro	Asp	Leu	Asn	Val	Arg	Gly	Gly	
GGA	ATT	GAC	TCT	TCT	CAT	CCT	GAC	TTA	AAC	GTC	AGA	GGC	GGA	
Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Pro	Ser	Glu	Thr	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Gly	
GCA	AGC	TTC	GTA	CCT	TCT	GAA	ACA	AAC	CCA	TAC	CAG	GAC	GGC	
Ser	Ser	His	Gly	Thr	His	Val	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ala	Ala	Leu	
AGT	TCT	CAC	GGT	ACG	CAT	GTA	GCC	GGT	ACG	ATT	GCC	GCT	CTT	

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TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

80													
Asn	Asn	Ser	Ile	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly	Val	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ser
AAT	AAC	TCA	ATC	GGT	GTT	CTG	GGC	GTA	GCG	CCA	AGC	GCA	TCA
90													
Leu	Tyr	Ala	Val	Lys	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln
TTA	TAT	GCA	GTA	AAA	GTG	CTT	GAT	TCA	ACA	GGA	AGC	GGC	CAA
100													
Tyr	Ser	Trp	Ile	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Glu	Trp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Asn
TAT	AGC	TGG	ATT	ATT	AAC	GGC	ATT	GAG	TGG	GCC	ATT	TCC	AAC
110													
Asn	Met	Asp	Val	Ile	Asn	Met	Ser	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Thr	Gly
AAT	ATG	GAT	GTT	ATC	AAC	ATG	AGC	CTT	GGC	GGA	CCT	ACT	GGT
120													
Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Val	Asp	Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Ser
TCT	ACA	GCG	CTG	AAA	ACA	GTC	GTT	GAC	AAA	GCC	GTT	TCC	AGC
130													
Gly	Ile	Val	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser
GGT	ATC	GTC	GTT	GCT	GCC	GCA	GCC	GGA	AAC	GAA	GGT	TCA	TCC
140													
Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Ser
GGA	AGC	ACA	AGC	ACA	GTC	GGC	TAC	CCT	GCA	AAA	TAT	CCT	TCT
150													
Thr	Ile	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Asn	Gln	Arg	Ala
ACT	ATT	GCA	GTA	GGT	GCG	GTA	AAC	AGC	AGC	AAC	CAA	AGA	GCT
160													
Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Glu	Leu	Asp	Val	Met	Ala	Pro
TCA	TTC	TCC	AGC	GCA	GGT	TCT	GAG	CTT	GAT	GTG	ATG	GCT	CCT
170													
Gly	Val	Ser	Ile	Gln	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Gly
GGC	GTG	TCC	ATC	CAA	AGC	ACA	CTT	CCT	GGA	GGC	ACT	TAC	GGC
180													
Ala	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ser	Met	Ala	Thr	Pro	His	Val	Ala	Gly
GCT	TAT	AAC	GGA	ACG	TCC	ATG	GCG	ACT	CCT	CAC	GTT	GCC	GGA
190													
Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ile	Leu	Ser	Lys	His	Pro	Thr	Trp	Thr	Asn
GCA	GCA	GCG	TTA	ATT	CTT	TCT	AAG	CAC	CCG	ACT	TGG	ACA	AAC
200													
Ala	Gln	Val	Arg	Asp	Arg	Leu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Leu
GCG	CAA	GTC	CGT	GAT	CGT	TTA	GAA	AGC	ACT	GCA	ACA	TAT	CTT
210													
220													
230													
240													
250													

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TABLE 1 (cont'd.)

		260										270		
Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ile	Asn	Val	Gln	
GGA	AAC	TCT	TTC	TAC	TAT	GGA	AAA	GGG	TTA	ATC	AAC	GTA	CAA	

275

Ala Ala Ala Gln OC

GCA GCT GCA CAA TAA TAGTAAAAAGAAGCAGGTTCCCTCCATACCTGCT

TCTTTTATTGTCAGCATCCTGATGTTCCGGCGCATTCTC

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Bacteriophage M13 mpl8 apr2 was constructed by inserting a 1.1 kb HindIII to HindIII fragment of B. subtilis QBl27 genomic DNA, carrying nucleotide sequences coding for amino acids 50 through 275 (carboxyl-terminus) of aprA - subtilisin along with a transcription termination sequence and 3' non-coding sequences, in the unique HindIII site of bacteriophage M13 mpl8. To eliminate the 3' non-coding sequences, a KpnI restriction endonuclease site was introduced, by site-directed mutagenesis, at a position immediately following the transcription termination sequence.

Site-directed mutagenesis was conducted in accordance with a procedure described by Norrander et. al., Gene, 26, 101-106 (1983). Single-stranded DNA from M13 mpl8 apr2 was annealed to a primer,

15

* *

5' TCCTGAGGTACCGGCGCATTC 3'

which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage et. al., Tetrahedron Letters 22, 1859-1862 (1981). The primer was homologous to the nucleotides in this region except for two (marked by asterisks), where a thymine (T) was changed to guanine (G) and another thymine (T) was changed to adenine (A), thus creating a KpnI site (underlined) in this region.

The primer was annealed to M13 mpl8 apr2 DNA at 65°C and the annealed DNA was slowly cooled to approximately 22°C and then polymerized for 2 hr. at 15°C in a reaction mixture which consisted of 12.5 μ l of annealed DNA solution, 2.5 μ l of 10 mM each of dATP, dCTP and dGTP, 20 μ l of 12 mM ATP, 0.1 μ l Klenox DNA polymerase, 0.1 μ l T4 DNA ligase and 13 μ l sterile distilled water. The resulting double-stranded, covalently closed circular DNA was introduced into E. coli JM103 by transfection.

Bacteriophage plaques were then transferred to Gene Screen TM (New England Nuclear, Beverly, Massachusetts) hybridization membranes. Plaques which

35

- 26 -

contained DNA with the desired base changes were identified by hybridization to the radioactively labeled (γ - ^{32}P) synthetic oligonucleotide used for the mutagenic priming reaction described above. Hybridization was performed at a restrictive temperature (65°C) in order that only DNA carrying a KpnI mutation would hybridize to the synthetic oligonucleotide. The presence of the KpnI mutation downstream of the aprA gene on DNA from a single purified plaque, designated M13 mpl8 apr2 KpnI, was confirmed by DNA sequencing by the procedure described by Sanger et. al., supra and restriction enzyme analysis.

A 1.1 kb segment carrying most of the 3' non-coding region was deleted by digesting M13 mpl8 apr2 KpnI with KpnI, religating digestion products at a concentration of 500 ng DNA/ml, then introducing the ligation products into E. coli JM103 by transfection. Bacteriophage plaques which contained DNA with the desired 0.35 kb deletion were identified by restriction endonuclease analysis. Bacteriophage from one such plaque was designated M13 mpl8 apr4 (Fig. 7). M13 mpl8 apr4 provided single-stranded template DNA for site-directed mutagenesis of the aprA gene described hereinafter in Example 3.

Example 3

In order to express mutated subtilisin genes in B. subtilis, the plasmid pAMB106 was constructed as a vehicle for the mutated gene, as follows:

1) pAMB111 was digested with HindIII. A 1.1 kb segment carrying most of the aprA gene was deleted by re-ligating HindIII digestion products of pAMB111 at a concentration of approximately 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. This resulted in the formation of pAMB110 as illustrated in Fig. 4. The pAMB110 plasmid carries genetic regulatory sequences for expression of the subtilisin gene; the "pre-pro" region

- 27 -

required for secretion of subtilisin, and the DNA sequence coding for the 3' non-coding region of mature subtilisin and the first 49 amino acids of mature subtilisin.

2) Plasmid pAMB110 was digested with BamHI and PstI in combination. This produced DNA fragments of two sizes, 6.2 kb and 1.0 kb. The 1.0 kb fragment carries the xylE gene, coding for catechol 2,3-dioxygenase, from the TOL plasmid of Pseudomonas putida mt-2 (Zukowski et. al., supra).

3) The larger, 6.2 kb -BamHI-PstI fragment was self-ligated with the aid of a single-stranded synthetic oligonucleotide, 5' GATCTGCA 3', which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage et. al., supra, and T4 DNA ligase. Ligation products were introduced into B. subtilis M1112 (arg-15 leuB thr5 recE4 (available from Bacillus Genetic Stock Center as No. 1A423) by the protoplast transformation method described by Change et. al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 168, 111-115 (1979).

Chloramphenicol-resistant (Cm^R) colonies were screened for plasmid content. The 6.2 kb plasmid pAMB106 was identified by restriction endonuclease analysis. It is identical to plasmid pAMB110 except that xylE has been deleted (Figure 6).

Because it is lacking DNA coding for amino acids 50 through 275 of aprA subtilisin, pAMB106 does not synthesize subtilisin when introduced into B. subtilis host cells. Subtilisin is synthesized only after insertion of the remainder of the subtilisin gene, i.e., either the native DNA sequence or an analog-encoding sequence.

Example 4

Preparation of a [Serine ¹⁰⁹] Subtilisin Analog

Single-stranded DNA from bacteriophage M13mp18 apr4 was annealed to a primer,

- 28 -

*

5' TGG ATT ATT AGC GGC ATT GAG TGG 3'

106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113

TRP ILE ILE SER GLY ILE GLU TRP

5 which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage et. al., supra. The primer was homologous to the nucleotides comprising codons for amino acids 106 through 113 of aprA-subtilisin except for one base change (marked by an asterisk) where an A was changed to a G to allow for the transition which would change

10 Asn¹⁰⁹ (codon AAC) to Ser¹⁰⁹ (codon AGC).

The primer was annealed to M13mpl8 apr4 DNA at 65°C and the annealed DNA was slowly cooled to approximately 22°C and then polymerized, ligated and

15 transfected as described in Example 2.

Bacteriophage plaques were transferred to hybridization membranes, then those which contained DNA with the desired base change were identified by hybridization to a radioactively labeled (α -³²P)

20 oligonucleotide used for the mutagenic priming reaction described above. Hybridization was performed at 65°C. One positive plaque contained bacteriophage designated as M13mpl8 apr4[Ser¹⁰⁹]. Double-stranded DNA from this bacteriophage was digested with HindIII and KpnI in

25 combination, then the 750 bp fragment carrying the mutated portion of the aprA-subtilisin gene was ligated to pAMB106 which had been previously digested with HindIII and KpnI. The resulting plasmid, pAMB129, may be introduced into a suitable B. subtilis host cells for synthesis and secretion

30 of [Ser¹⁰⁹]-subtilisin.

Example 5

Preparation of a [Serine 109, Serine 218] Subtilisin Analog

35 Single-stranded DNA from M13mpl8 apr4[Ser¹⁰⁹] was annealed to a primer:

- 29 -

*

5' GGC GCT TAT AGC GGA AC 3'

215 216 217 218 219 220

GLY ALA TYR SER GLY THR

5 which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beuacage et. al., supra. The primer was homologous to nucleotides comprising codons for amino acids 215 through 220 of aprA-subtilisin except for one base change (marked by an asterisk) where an A was changed to

10 a G to allow for the transition which would change Asn²¹⁸ (codon AAC) to Ser²¹⁸ (codon AGC). The conditions for annealing, polymerization, ligation, transfection, and identification of positive plaques were as described in Example 2. A single purified plaque

15 contained bacteriophage designed as M13mpl8 apr4 [Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]. Double-stranded DNA from this bacteriophage was digested with HindIII and KpnI in combination, then a 750 bp fragment carrying the two mutations was ligated to pAMB106 which had been

20 previously digested with HindIII and KpnI. The resulting plasmid, pAMB130, may be introduced into B. subtilis host cells for synthesis and secretion of [Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin.

Example 6

25

Preparation of a [Asp 76, Ser 109, Ser 218] Subtilisin Analog

30 Single-stranded DNA from M13mpl8 apr4 [Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] was annealed to a primer:

*

5' GCT CTT GAT AAC TCA ATC 3'

74 75 76 77 78 79

ALA LEU ASP ASN SER ILE

35 which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage et. al., supra. The primer was homologous

to the nucleotides comprising codons for amino acids 74 through 79 of aprA-subtilisin except for one base change (marked by an asterisk), where an A was changed to a G to allow for the transition which would change Asn⁷⁶ (codon AAT) to Asp⁷⁶ (codon GAT).

10 Bacteriophage plaques were transferred to
hybridization membranes and those which contained DNA
with the desired base change were identified by
hybridization as described in Example 2 except that
hybridization was performed at 46°C. One positive
15 plaque contained bacteriophage designated at M13mpl8
apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]. Double-stranded DNA from
the bacteriophage was digested with HindIII and KpnI in
combination, then a 750 bp fragment carrying the three
mutations of the aprA-subtilisin gene was ligated to
20 pAMB106 which had been previously digested with HindIII
and KpnI. The resulting plasmid, pAMB131, may be
introduced into B. subtilis host cells for synthesis and
secretion of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin.

Preparation of a [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]
Subtilisin Analog

* *

5' GCT CTT GAT GAT TCA ATC CGT 3'

which was synthesized by the phosphite method described

- 31 -

by Beaucage et. al., supra. The primer was homologous to the nucleotides comprising codons for amino acids 74 through 80 of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin except for two base changes (marked by asterisks), where an A was changed to a G and a C was changed to a T for the transitions which changed Asn⁷⁷ (codon AAC) to Asp⁷⁷ (codon GAT).

The primer was annealed to M13mpl8 apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] DNA at 65°C and the annealed DNA was slowly cooled to approximately 22°C and polymerized, ligated and transfected as described in Example 2.

Bacteriophage plaques were transferred to hybridization membranes and those which contained DNA with the desired base changes were identified by hybridization as described in Example 2 except that hybridization was conducted at 45°C. One positive plaque contained bacteriophage designated as M13mpl8 apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]. Double-stranded DNA from this bacteriophage was digested with HindIII and KpnI in combination, then the 750 bp fragment carrying the four mutations of the aprA-subtilisin gene was ligated to pAMB106 which had been previously digested with HindIII and KpnI. The resulting plasmid, pAMB132, may be introduced into B. subtilis host cells for synthesis and secretion of [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin.

Example 8

30 Preparation of a [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] Subtilisin Analog

Single-stranded DNA from M13mpl8 apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] was annealed to a primer:

35

- 32 -

5' T GAT AAC TCA GAA GGT GTT CTG G 3'

75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83

ASP ASN SER GLU GLY VAL LEU

5 which was synthesized by the phosphite method described by Beaucage et. al., supra. The primer was homologous to the nucleotides comprising partial codons for amino acids 75 and 83 and entire codons for amino acids 76 through 82 of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin except
 10 for three base changes (marked by asterisks), wherein an A was changed to a G, a T was changed to an A, and a C was changed to an A, which changed Ile⁷⁹ (codon ATC) to Glu⁷⁹ (codon GAA).

15 The primer was annealed to M13mpl8 apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] DNA at 65° and the annealed DNA was slowly cooled to approximately 22°C and was polymerized, ligated and transfected as described in Example 2.

20 Bacteriophage plaques were transferred to hybridization membranes and those which contained the desired base changes were identified by hybridization as described in Example 2 except that hybridization was performed at 45°C. One positive plaque contained bacteriophage designated as M13mpl8 apr4 [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]. Double-stranded DNA from this
 25 bacteriophage was digested with HindIII and KpnI in combination, then a 750 bp fragment carrying the four mutations of the aprA-subtilisin gene was ligated to pAMB106 which had been previously digested with HindIII and KpnI. The resulting plasmid, pAMB133, may be
 30 introduced into B. subtilis host cells for synthesis and secretion of [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin.

Example 9

35 Because most Bacilli secrete alkaline and/or neutral proteases into the surrounding growth medium, it

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is preferable that mutations be introduced into endogenous alkaline and neutral protease genes of B. subtilis to block their synthesis so that mutated subtilisin genes, when introduced into the mutant cell, may produce mutated subtilisins which will then be secreted in a medium free of other proteases likely to interfere with isolation of intact subtilisin analogs. Two mutant B. subtilis strains BZ24 and BZ25, which produce no detectable extracellular proteases, were constructed in accordance with the following procedure:

First, a plasmid vehicle capable of replicating in E. coli, but not in B. subtilis unless integrated into the B. subtilis chromosome by homologous recombination, was constructed as follows. Plasmid pBD64 (Bacillus Genetic Stock Center, Number 1E22) was digested to completion with HpaII to produce three fragments of 2.95 kb, 1.0 kb and 0.75 kb in size. These fragments were then ligated as a mixture to plasmid pBR322 (A.T.C.C. 37017) which previously had been digested with ClaI. The ligation products were introduced into E. coli C600 (available from the American Type Culture Collection as A.T.C.C. 23724) by transformation [Mandel, et al., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 154 (1970)]. Selection was for cells resistant to chloramphenicol (20 µg/ml) and ampicillin (50 µg/ml). Plasmid DNA from 12 transformants was prepared by an alkaline extraction procedure described by Birnboim, et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 7, 1513-1523 (1979), then digested with HindIII and EcoRI in combination to verify the presence of inserted fragment(s). One such plasmid, designated pAMB30, was found to carry the 1.0 and 0.75 kb HpaII fragments of pBD64 in the ClaI site of pBR322. These fragments contain the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (cat) gene which is functional in E. coli and B. subtilis. Digestions with BglII and, separately, with Sau3A confirmed the identity and orientation of the cat gene on pAMB30, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

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Because pAMB30 lacks an origin of replication sequence which is functional in B. subtilis, it cannot replicate as an autonomous replicon in B. subtilis host cells. On the other hand, pAMB30 contains the pBR322-derived origin of replication which is functional in E. coli, thus the plasmid can be propagated in E. coli host cells. Plasmid pAMB30 is useful in at least 2 ways. First, a fragment of DNA which contains a functional origin of replication in B. subtilis may be detected when cloned onto pAMB30 such that the plasmid will autonomously replicate in the extrachromosomal state. Second, plasmid pAMB30 can integrate into the genome of B. subtilis at a site of homology between the chromosome and B. subtilis DNA cloned onto pAMB30. This has been demonstrated by Haldenwang, et al., J. Bacteriol., 142, 90-98 (1980) and Young, J. Gen. Microbiol., 129, 1497-1512 (1983) using plasmid vehicles similar to, but not identical to pAMB30.

Plasmid pAMB21 (described in Example 1) was digested with EcoRI and PstI to isolate the xylE gene on a 1.0 kb fragment. The fragment was ligated to pAMB30 which had been previously digested with EcoRI and PstI. Ligation products were introduced into E. coli C600 by transformation. Selection was for chloramphenicol resistant (20 µg/ml) host cells which were sensitive to ampicillin (50 µg/ml) due to the insertion of the xylE fragment of pAMB21 into the structural gene for ampicillin resistance of pAMB30. The resulting plasmid, pAMB30/21, has properties identical to pAMB30 but has, in addition, a functional xylE gene.

Plasmid pAMB110, which carries the aprA gene deleted of a region coding for the latter 226 amino acids of mature subtilisin, was digested with EcoRI and KpnI. The 1.9 kb fragment of B. subtilis DNA containing genetic regulatory sequences for aprA gene expression, "the pre-pro" region, the DNA sequence coding for the

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first 49 amino acids of mature subtilisin and 3' non-coding sequences was ligated to pAMB30/21 that had been previously digested with EcoRI and KpnI. Ligation products were introduced into E. coli C600 by transformation. Plasmid DNA from several transformants was isolated by the alkaline extraction procedure of Birnboim, et al., supra, and the presence of the inserted 1.9 kb fragment was verified by multiple restriction endonuclease digestions. One such plasmid, designated pAMB301, was retained for further use.

B. subtilis strain BGSC1A274 (Bacillus Genetic Stock Center) carries a mutation at the npr locus and is incapable of producing extracellular neutral protease. The plasmid pAMB301 was integrated into the genome of B. subtilis BGSC1A274 by transformation of competent cells [Spizizen, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 44, 1072-1078 (1958)]. Selection was for chloramphenicol-resistant (5 µg/ml) host cells which were then transferred by sterile toothpicks to L-agar supplemented with 1.5% (w/v) powdered skim milk and (5 µg/ml) chloramphenicol. Those cells which failed to produce a clear halo surrounding the colony were deficient in the ability to produce extracellular neutral and serine proteases due to the combination of the npr mutation along with the newly introduced aprA mutation. The aprA mutation was a deletion of the latter 226 amino acids of mature subtilisin due to the replacement of the wild-type aprA gene with the deleted version carried on pAMB301. One such strain, designated BZ24, has the $Npr^- Apr^- Cm^r$ phenotype, thus it produces no detectable extracellular neutral protease nor extracellular alkaline protease and is resistant to chloramphenicol at 5 µg/ml. Southern blotting [Southern, J. Mol. Biol., 98, 503-517 (1975)] was used to confirm the deletion in the aprA gene on the chromosome of B. subtilis BZ24. Cultivation of B. subtilis BZ24 in Antibiotic Medium No. 3 (Penassay

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Broth, Difco, Detroit, Michigan) in the absence of antibiotic selection for approximately 32 generations led to the isolation of a derivative strain of BZ24 in which the cat gene conferring chloramphenicol resistance upon host cells was lost due to its instability in the BZ24 chromosome. Such a phenomenon has been previously observed by Stahl, et al., J. Bacteriol., 158, 411-418 (1984). A chloramphenicol-sensitive derivative of BZ24 was designated BZ25. B. subtilis BZ25 has the Npr⁻ Apr⁻ phenotype, thus it produces no detectable extracellular neutral protease nor extracellular alkaline protease. Southern blotting was used to confirm the deletion in the aprA gene on the chromosome of B. subtilis BZ25.

Because B. subtilis BZ25 produces no detectable extracellular neutral protease nor subtilisin, it is a useful host strain for introduction of-plasmid DNA, such as pAMB113, for the production of mutated subtilisins which may be secreted into the surrounding growth medium free of other proteases.

B. subtilis BZ25 produces no detectable extracellular proteases when culture supernatants are assayed as described below. B. subtilis BZ25/pAMB113, which is BZ25 that harbors plasmid pAMB113 (introduced by the protoplast transformation method of Chang, et al., supra) produces appreciable quantities of [Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin when culture supernatants are assayed as described.

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Example 10

Integration of the [Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin gene into the chromosome of B. subtilis was believed to provide an efficient way of increasing the genetic stability of this mutant gene. Such an approach also

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alleviates the requirement for chloramphenicol in the fermentation medium which is otherwise needed for application of selective pressure to maintain plasmid DNA in the extrachromosomal state. Therefore, the

5 [Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin gene, along with its genetic regulatory sequences and flanking DNA homologous to the B. subtilis chromosome, was isolated from a low melting point agarose gel after electrophoresis of pAMB113 which had been digested with EcoRI and PstI in combination.

10 The 4.0 kb EcoRI to PstI fragment (illustrated in Fig. 4) was then ligated to pAMB30 (illustrated in Fig. 5) which had been digested with EcoRI and PstI in combination. Ligation products were introduced into E. coli HB101 (A.T.C.C. 33694) by transformation. Selection was for

15 cells resistant to chloramphenicol (20 µg/ml). Plasmid DNA from four transformants which met the criteria above were isolated by the alkaline extraction procedure of Birnboim, et al., supra, then digested with EcoRI and PstI in combination. All four plasmids contained the

20 4.0 kb insert and the 5.6 kb remaining portion of pAMB30. One such plasmid, designated pAMB302, was purified and retained for further use.

Repeated attempts to integrate plasmid pAMB302 into the chromosome of B. subtilis BZ25 by the

25 competence method [Spizizen, supra] were unsuccessful. This may have been due to the failure of BZ25 cells to become competent by the method employed. Therefore, pAMB302 was introduced into B. subtilis BZ25 cells by the protoplast transformation method of Chang, et al.,

30 supra. This result is particularly significant in that research strains in which integration has been obtained were selected on the basis of transformation by the competence method. Strains which may be unable to become competent, and in particular industrial strains

35 which were not selected on the basis of transformation by the competence method, may be more likely to be

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unable to become competent.

Selection was for chloramphenicol-resistant cells (5 µg/ml) cells, which were then transferred with sterile toothpicks to L-agar supplemented with 1.5% (w/v) skim milk and 5 µg/ml chloramphenicol. Cells were incubated overnight at 37°C. Clear halos of different diameters were observed around the Cm^r colonies. This indicates that subtilisin was produced and secreted by these cells. An attempt was made to isolate plasmid DNA from eight of these colonies by the alkaline extraction method. No plasmid DNA was detected on agarose gels which were stained with ethidium bromide (1 µg/ml) to visualize DNA after electrophoresis. The absence of extrachromosomal plasmid DNA in the Cm^r cells which produced subtilisin was a strong indication that pAMB302 had been integrated into the chromosome of B. subtilis.

Several colonies resulting from this experiment were isolated and designated BZ28, BZ29, BZ30, BZ31, BZ32 and BZ33. Each strain was grown overnight at 37°C with vigorous shaking in brain heart infusion medium (BHI, Difco) supplemented with 5 µg/ml chloramphenicol. Culture supernatants were assayed for subtilisin activity. B. subtilis strains BZ28, BZ29, BZ30, BZ31, BZ32 and BZ33 all produced subtilisin and secreted it into the surrounding growth medium, some strains producing more than others. The amount of subtilisin observed in the liquid culture broth was directly proportional to the size of the halo observed on skim milk L-agar plates. Because of the amounts of subtilisin secreted by these cells differed, multiple copies of pAMB302 were integrated into the chromosome or gene amplification [Young, J. Gen. Microbiol., 129, 1497-1512 (1983); Albertini, et al., J. Bacteriol., 162, 1203-1211 (1985)] had taken place.

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Example 11

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Wild-type subtilisin, from BZ25/pAMB111, and [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]-subtilisin analog, from BZ25/pAMB131, were isolated and purified as follows.

5 Each culture broth was centrifuged at 15,000g for 30 minutes and protein in the clear supernatant was precipitated with (NH₄)₂SO₄ (350g per liter). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation, triturated with 75% acetone, filtered and dried under vacuum.

10 In order to further purify the enzyme, the dried precipitate was dissolved in water and the solution was filtered and then dialyzed against 0.02M sodium phosphate buffer at pH 6.3. The dialyzed solution was passed through a column (2.5 x. 15cm) of
15 carboxymethyl cellulose at a rate of 2 ml per minute. After washing the column with 0.02M sodium phosphate (pH 6.3), the enzyme was eluted with the same buffer containing 0.15M NaCl. Peak fractions were pooled and protein from the fractions containing the enzyme, as
20 identified by a color change in a sample of the fraction mixed with succinyl-L-alanyl-L-alanyl-L-prolyl-L-phenylalanyl-p-nitroanilide (Vega Biochemicals), were precipitated by addition of 2.5 volumes of acetone. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and then
25 dissolved in 0.005M calcium acetate (about 1 ml per 10 mg). The resulting solution was dialyzed at 4°C against water and then lyophilized.

30

Example 12

Pure subtilisin or subtilisin analog was applied to a FPLC Superose 12 column, and the material
35 eluting as the intact (not cleaved) protein was pooled, in 20 mM MES, 0.1 M NaCl, 10 mM CaCl₂, pH 6.3. Samples

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of wild type subtilisin, or subtilisin analog of the present invention to be evaluated were incubated for 10 min. in the same buffer, the buffer +3% SDS, or 20 mM MES, 0.1 M NaCl, 5 mM CaCl_2 and 15 mM EDTA at the indicated temperature. The samples were cooled to room temperature for 5 min. and then assayed for 20 min. at room temperature (20°C) in Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 with 0.6% azocasein to determine proteolytic activity. The proteolytic activity of each sample is expressed as a percentage of the original activity of either wild type or analog, at 20°C in 10 mM CaCl_2 , and is represented in Table 2.

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TABLE 2Proteolytic Activity of Wild Type Subtilisin

5	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>0% SDS</u>	<u>3% SDS</u>	<u>0% SDS +15 mM EDTA</u>
	20	100	8	100
	35	100	0	62
	50	95	0	37
10	70	14	0	14
	100	0	0	0

Activity of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]15 Subtilisin Analog of Example 5

	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>0% SDS</u>	<u>3% SDS</u>	<u>0% SDS +15 mM EDTA</u>
20	20	100	55	91
	50	100	12	94
	100	5	0	5

Example 13

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Intact subtilisins were obtained by FPLC on the Superose 12 column. The intact subtilisins were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature (20°C) in 15 mM MES, 0.05 M NaCl, pH 6.3 containing either 4 mM

30 CaCl₂ or 4 mM EDTA, and a varied amount of SDS. The proteolytic activity of the enzyme was then determined by a 20 min. incubation in 0.6% azocasein in Tris-Cl, pH8.0. The proteolytic activity of each sample evaluated is expressed in Table 3 as a percentage of the

35 original activity of the sample in 0% SDS and 10 mM Ca²⁺.

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TABLE 3Proteolytic Activity of Wild Type Subtilisin

5	<u>% SDS</u>	<u>4 mM Ca²⁺</u>	<u>4 mM EDTA</u>
	0	100	94
	0.1	100	76
	0.25	100	45
10	0.50	76	13
	0.75	63	3
	1.0	60	0
	2.0	29	0
	3.0	17	0
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Proteolytic Activity of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]
Subtilisin Analog

20	<u>% SDS</u>	<u>4 mM Ca²⁺</u>	<u>4 mM EDTA</u>
	0	100	95
	0.1	100	95
25	0.25	100	86
	0.50	100	81
	0.75	96	79
	1.0	96	78
	2.0	86	69
30	3.0	71	65

Example 14

The stabilities of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]
 35 subtilisin analog, [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]
 subtilisin analog and subtilisin Carlsberg were

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evaluated at three temperatures (25°C, 37°C and 50°C) in two buffer solutions (0.06M sodium phosphate, pH 9.0 or 0.12 M sodium glycinate, pH 11.0). The results are expressed in Table 4 as half-life of the enzymes under the specified conditions.

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TABLE 4

A. In 0.12M sodium glycinate pH 11.0 + 0.2% SDS.

<u>Subtilisin</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (25°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (37°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (50°C)</u>
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	110 days	35.2 hrs	6.7 hrs
subtilisin Carlsberg	2 days	8.4 hrs	0.53 hr
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Glu ⁷⁹ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	154 days	35.3 hrs	7.8 hrs

B. In 0.06M sodium phosphate pH 9.0 + 0.2% SDS.

<u>Subtilisin</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (25°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (37°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (50°C)</u>
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	79.2 hrs	16.0 hrs	0.52 hr
subtilisin Carlsberg	17.3 hrs	2.4 hrs	0.18 hr
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Glu ⁷⁹ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	86.3 hrs	22.0 hrs	0.96 hr

C. In 0.12M sodium glycinate pH 11.0 + 5 mM EDTA.

<u>Subtilisin</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (25°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (37°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (50°C)</u>
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	28.7 hrs	1.87 hrs	0.25 hr
subtilisin Carlsberg	24 hrs	1.71 hrs	0.45 hr
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Glu ⁷⁹ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	21.5 hrs	1.42 hrs	0.20 hr

D. In 0.06M sodium phosphate pH 9.0 + 5 mM EDTA.

<u>Subtilisin</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (25°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (37°C)</u>	<u>t_{1/2} (50°C)</u>
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	27.4 hrs	1.75 hrs	0.23 hr
subtilisin Carlsberg	26.3 hrs	1.68 hrs	0.32 hr
[Asp ⁷⁶ , Glu ⁷⁹ , Ser ¹⁰⁹ , Ser ²¹⁸] analog	19.7 hrs	1.36 hrs	0.17 hr

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While the present invention has been described in terms of preferred embodiments it is understood that modifications and improvements will occur to those skilled in the art. Thus, it is expected that

5 substitution of residues at calcium binding sites other than at the specific calcium described herein may improve stability as well. Additional improvements in stability are expected for such substitutions made in other enzymes which have the Asn-Gly sequence and in

10 other proteins comprising this sequence. Furthermore, it is expected that a subtilisin analog according to the present invention possesses superior properties to wild type subtilisins in detergent formulations such as those disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 3,732,170;

15 U.S. Patent No. 3,749,671 and U.S. Patent No. 3,790,482, all of which are incorporated by reference herein.

Moreover, for practical reasons many industrial processes are conducted at temperatures that are above the stability temperature range of most

20 enzymes. Therefore, although detergent applications have been emphasized herein, it is believed that thermostable subtilisin analogs according to the present invention are not only advantageous to certain industries such as detergent industry, which already

25 require stable subtilisins, but also may be useful in industries that use chemical means to hydrolyze proteins, e.g. hydrolysis of vegetable and animal proteins for the production of soup concentrates.

Therefore, it is intended that the present

30 invention include all such modifications and improvements as come within the scope of the present invention as claimed.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A subtilisin analog characterized as having an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin that has been modified by having:
 - (1) one or more of the amino acids present in a calcium binding site of the naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin replaced by a negatively charged amino acid; and
 - (2) one or more of any Asn-Gly sequence of the naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin deleted or replaced by a different amino acid.
2. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 1 wherein the analog is an analog of a naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin selected from the group consisting of subtilisin Carlsberg, subtilisin DY, subtilisin BPN', an aprA subtilisin of Bacillus subtilis and subtilisin from Bacillus mesentericus.
3. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 1 wherein one or more of the amino acids in the calcium binding site represented by Asp⁴¹, Leu⁷⁵, Asn⁷⁶, Asn⁷⁷, Ser⁷⁸, Ile⁷⁹, Gly⁸⁰, Val⁸¹, Thr²⁰⁸ and Tyr²¹⁴ is replaced with a negatively charged amino acid.
4. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 3 wherein the negatively charged amino acid is Asp or Glu.
5. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 4 having Asn⁷⁶ replaced with Asp⁷⁶.
6. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 4 having Asn⁷⁷ replaced with Asp⁷⁷.

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7. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 4 having Ile⁷⁹ replaced with Glu⁷⁹.
8. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 4 having Asn⁷⁶ replaced with Asp⁷⁶ and Asn⁷⁷ replaced with Asp⁷⁷.
9. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 4 having Asn⁷⁶ replaced with Asp⁷⁶ and Ile⁷⁹ replaced with Glu⁷⁹.
10. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 1 wherein an Asn residue in the Asn-Gly sequence is replaced by a residue of a different amino acid.
11. The analog as recited in Claim 10 wherein an Asn residue in said Asn-Gly sequence is replaced by a residue of an amino acid from the group consisting of Ser, Val, Thr, Cys, Glu and Ile.
12. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 11 wherein the Asn residue in the Asn-Gly sequence is replaced by Ser.
13. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 12 wherein an Asp residue at position 109 is replaced by Ser.
14. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 12 wherein an Asn residue at position 218 is replaced by Ser.
15. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 12 wherein an Asn residue at positions 109 and 218 is replaced by Ser.
16. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 15 selected from the group consisting of [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸]

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subtilisin, [Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin, [Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin, [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin and [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

5

17. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 1 wherein the Bacillus subtilisin has a naturally occurring amino acid sequence disclosed in Table 1.

10 18. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 17, [Asp⁷⁶, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

19. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 17, [Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

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20. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 17, [Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

20 21. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 17, [Asp⁷⁶, Asp⁷⁷, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

22. A subtilisin analog according to Claim 17, [Asp⁷⁶, Glu⁷⁹, Ser¹⁰⁹, Ser²¹⁸] subtilisin.

25 23. A DNA sequence encoding an analog of Bacillus subtilisin, said Bacillus subtilisin having an amino sequence comprising a calcium binding site and an Asn-Gly sequence, wherein (1) codons which encode one or more of the amino acids in the calcium
30 binding site are deleted or replaced by codons encoding a negatively charged amino acid; and (2) codons which encode one or more of the amino acids in the Asn-Gly sequence are deleted or replaced by codons encoding a different amino acid residue.

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24. A method for improving thermal and pH stability of a
Bacillus subtilisin having a calcium binding site
comprising replacing an amino acid residue in the
calcium binding site with a negatively charged amino
5 acid and replacing or deleting one or more of the
amino acids in a Asn-Gly sequence.
25. A composition comprising an effective amount of a
subtilisin analog of Claim 1 in a detergent
10 formulation.
26. A subtilisin analog characterized as an amino acid
sequence of a naturally occurring Bacillus
subtilisin that has been modified by having one or
15 more of the amino acids present in a calcium binding
site of the naturally occurring Bacillus subtilisin
replaced by a negatively charged amino acid.

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FIG. 1

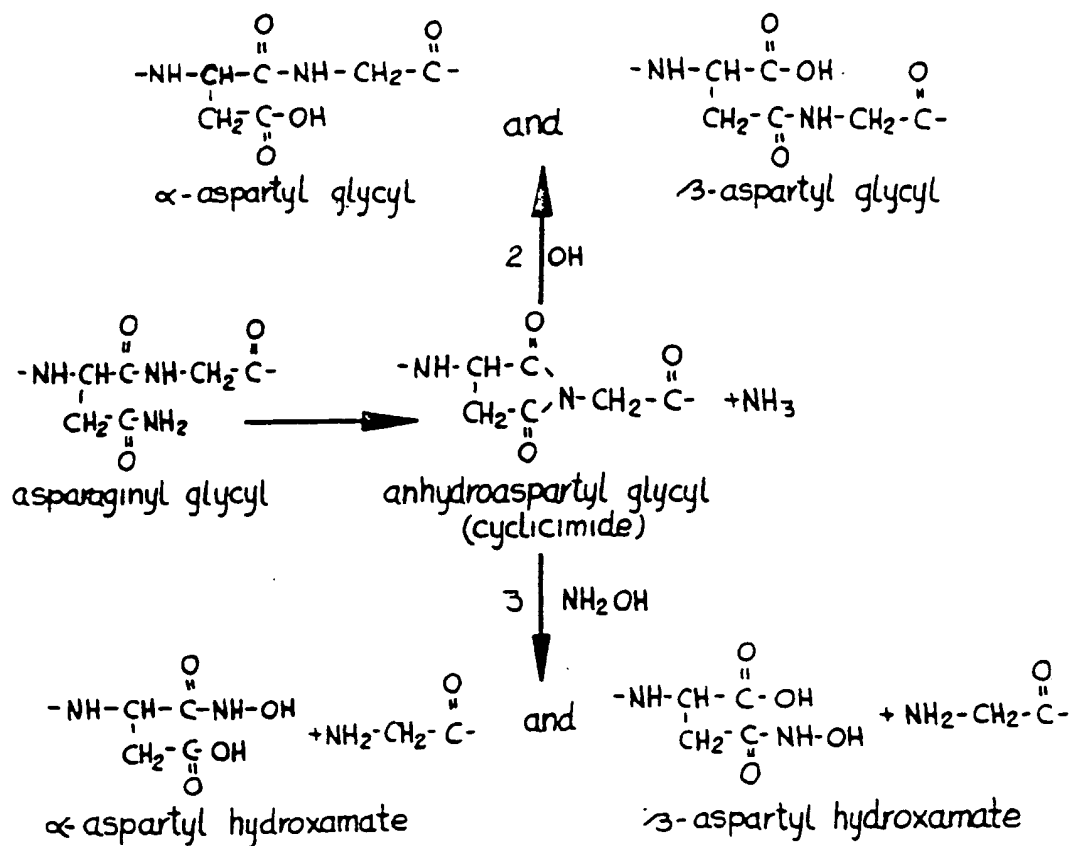
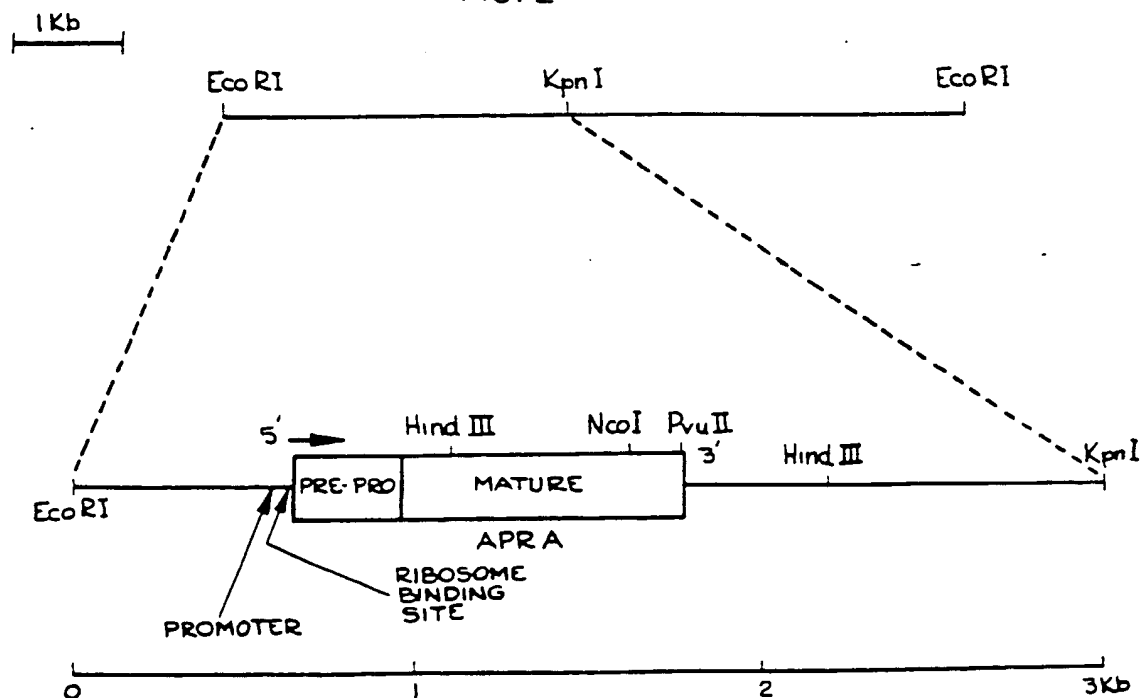


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

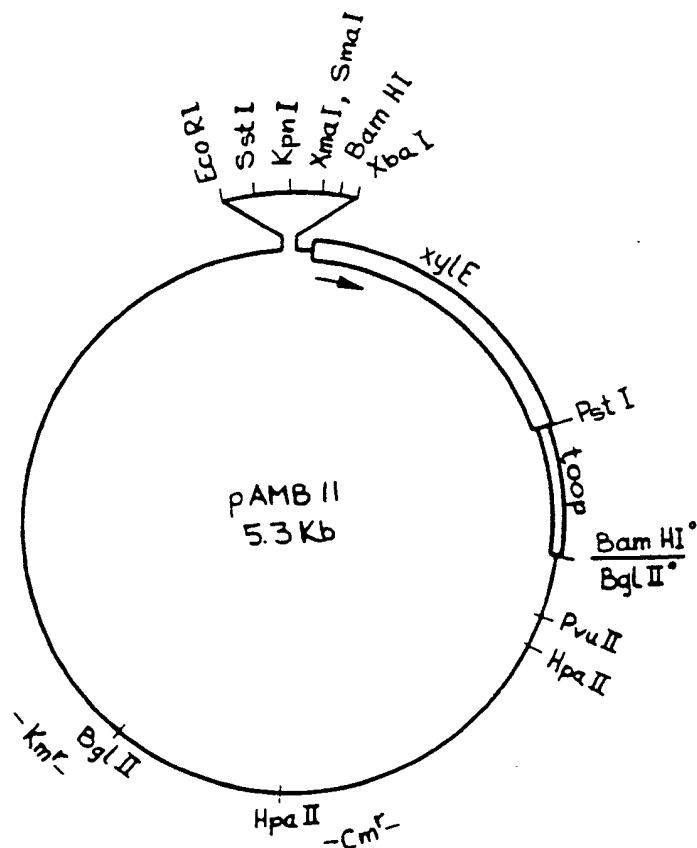
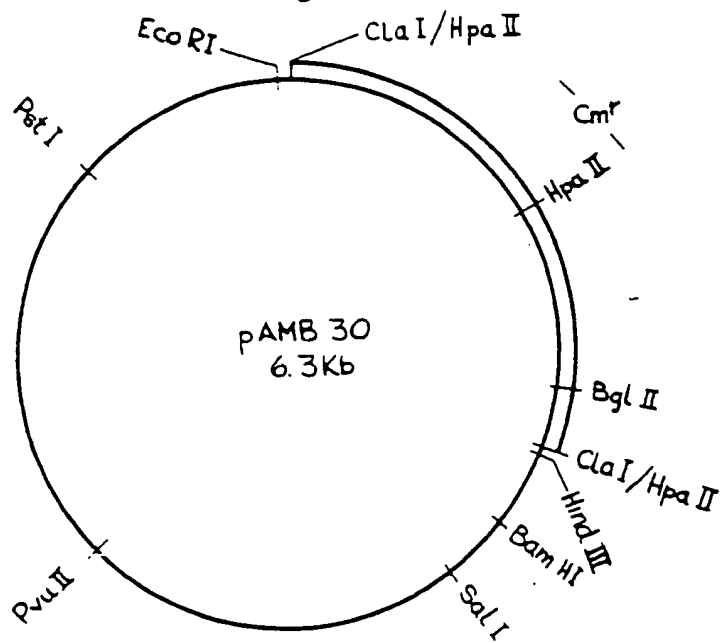


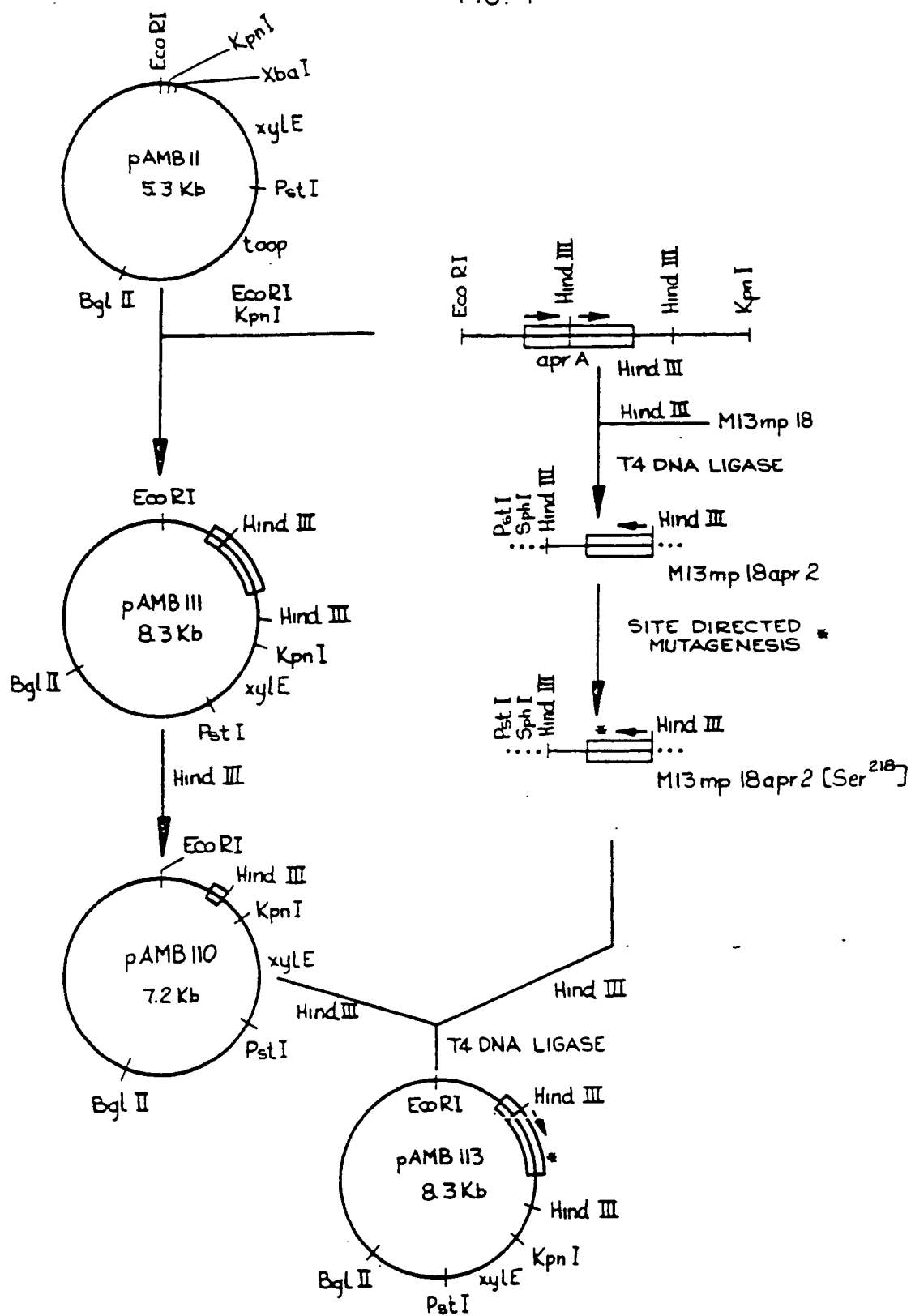
FIG. 5



□ pBD64 DNA
— pBR322 DNA

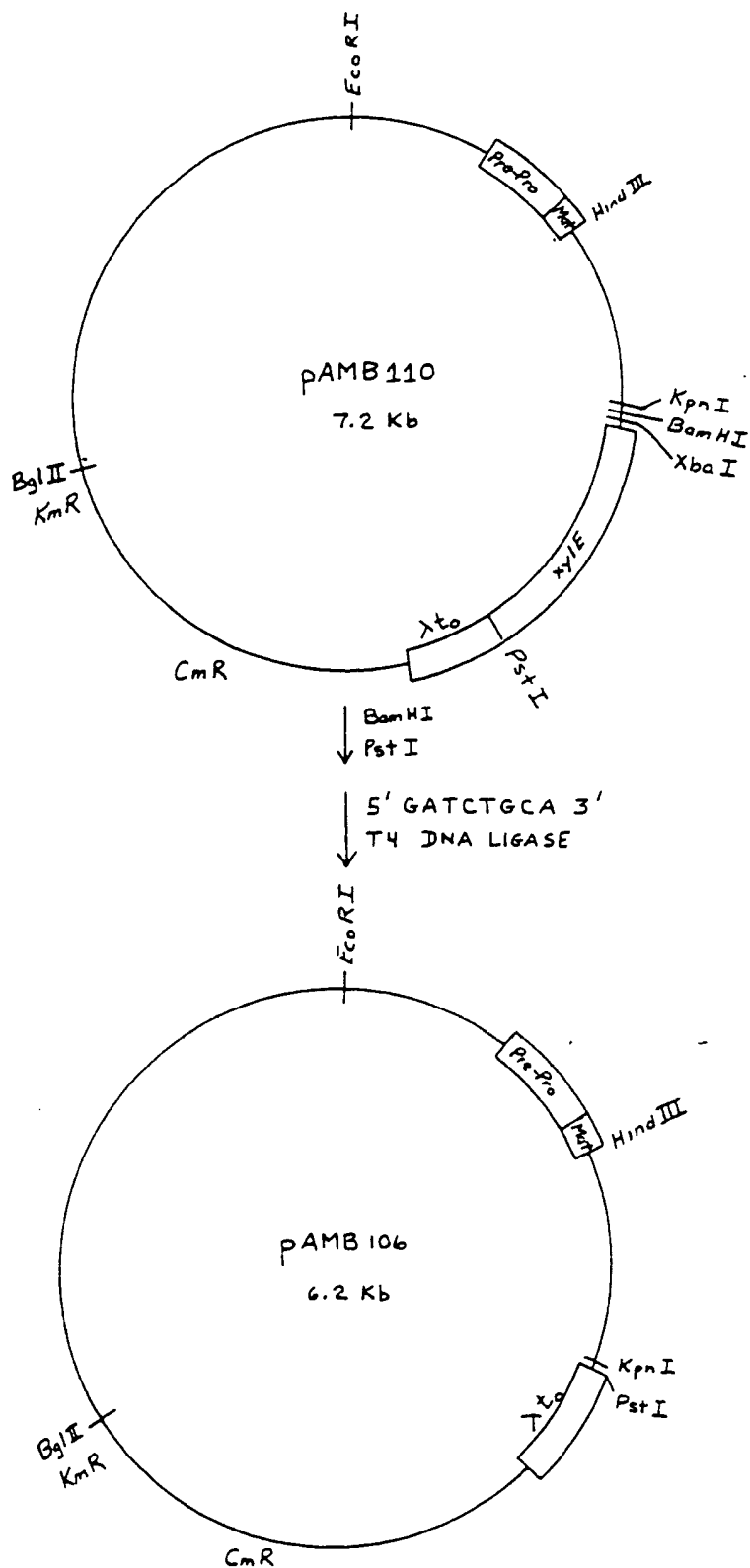
3/5

FIG. 4



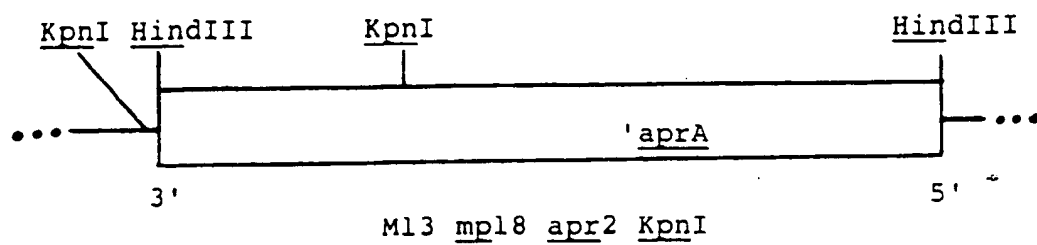
4 / 5

FIG. 6

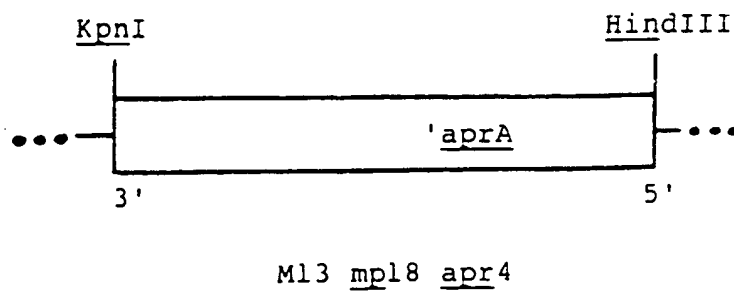


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FIG. 7



KpnI
T₄ DNA ligase



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US88/01038

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC(4): C12P 21/00; C12N 15/00; C12N 9/54, 9/56 See Attachment US CL : 435/68, 172.3, 223, 240, 253, 254, 320; 536/27		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> Classification System : </div> <div style="width: 60%;"> Classification Symbols </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> U.S. 435/68, 91, 172.2, 221, 22, 240, 253, 320; 252/174.12 536/27 935/14, 28, 29, 68, 73 </div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;"> Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁶ </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS DATA BASE (CAS) 1967-1988: BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS DATA BASE (BIOSIS) 1967-1988: KEYWORDS: SERINE, PROTEASE, SUBTILISIN, ANALOG, MUTEIN, MUTATION </div>		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷	Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
Y	US, A, 3,790,482 (JONES) 5 February 1974. See the entire document and in particular columns 6 and 7.	25
Y	US, A, 3,623,957 (FELDMAN) 30 November 1971. See entire document.	25
Y, P	NATURE, Volume 330, issued 5 November 1987 (London, UK), (STERNBERG ET AL) "Prediction of electrostatic effects of engineering of protein charges", See pages 86-88	1-24 & 26
Y, P	SCIENCE, Volume 237, issued 24 July 1987 (Washington, D.C.), (CARTER ET AL), "Engineering enzyme specificity by 'Substrate-Assisted Catalysis'", See pages 394-399.	1-24 & 26
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>[*] Special categories of cited documents: ¹³</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Δ" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ¹ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: large;">30 June 1988</div> International Searching Authority ¹ <div style="text-align: center;">ISA/US</div>		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ¹ <div style="text-align: center; font-size: large;">02 AUG 1988</div> Signature of Authorized Officer ¹⁰ <div style="text-align: center;">Thomas D. Mays</div>

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (October 1981)

PCT/US88/01038

Attachment To Form PCT/ISA/210; Part I.

IPC(4): C11D 7/42; C12N 5/00; C12N 1/20
C07H 15/12

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No 18
Y,P	JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, Volume 193, issued September 1987 (London, UK), (RUSSELL ET AL), "Electrostatic effects on modification of charged groups in the active site cleft of subtilisin by protein engineering", See pages 803-13, and in particular pages 803-05.	1-24 & 26
Y,P	CHEMICAL REVIEWS, Volume 87, issued October 1987 (Baltimore, Maryland, USA), (GERLT), "Relationships between enzymatic catalysis and active site structure revealed by applications of site-directed mutagenesis", See pages 1079-1105, and in particular pages 1079-81, 88, 89, 92, 95, 96, 1103-05.	1-24 & 26
Y	SCIENCE, Volume 233, issued 8 August 1986 (Washington, D.C.), (ESTELL ET AL), "Probing steric and hydrophobic effect on enzyme-substrate interactions by protein engineering", See pages 659-63.	1-24 & 26
Y	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, Volume 104, No. 19, issued 12 May 1986 (Columbus, Ohio, USA), (ESTELL ET AL), "Site-directed mutagenesis of the active site of subtilisin BPN", See page 130, column 1, the abstract No. 162674r, World Biotech Rep. 1984, 2, 181-7 (Eng).	1-24 & 26
Y	NATURE, Volume 318, issued 28 November 1985 (London, UK), (THOMAS ET AL) "Tailoring the pH dependence of enzyme catalysis using protein engineering", See pages 375 and 376.	1-24 & 26
Y	JOURNAL OF CELLULAR BIOCHEMISTRY, Volume Supplement 9B, issued 1985 (New York, USA), (BRYAN ET AL) "Site-directed mutagenesis of <u>Bacillus subtilisin</u> ", Abstract No. 0632, page 92.	1-24 & 26

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹⁰

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter ¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ¹³, specifically:

VI. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ¹¹

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

See Attachment

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application. **Telephone Practice**

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

PCT/US88/1038

Attachment to Form PCT/ISA/210, Part VI.

I. Claims 1-9, 17, 23, 24 and 26 drawn to subtilisin analogs wherein amino acids positioned in the calcium binding region are substituted, method of stabilizing said analog and DNA encoding same classified in Class 435 subclasses 222, 91, 172.1 and 172.3; and Class 536 subclass 27 respectively.

II. Claims 10-16 and 18-22 drawn to a subtilisin analog wherein amino acids positioned in regions other than or in addition to the calcium binding region are substituted classified in Class 435 subclass 222; and Class 530 subclass 350.

III. Claim 25 drawn to a detergent composition comprising an effective amount of a subtilisin analog classified in Class 252 subclass 174.12.

